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(G. M)

File No.

Serial No:

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1-8. ✓

Part B for

SUBJECT.

Visit of Sir Roper Lethbridge to Allyp
and his "Golden book of India

W D 88—GPB—50,000—24-7-15

Indexed
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Sir Roper Lethbridges
proposed visit
to Mysore.

Also - his proposed work
(The Indian Imperial Book of Dignities)

For orders

The Memo about the Dewan's meeting of Servants has been very much abridged.

Orders collected for sending that Memo and that relating to H.H. the Maharaja to the address given by Sir R. Lethbridge in Bombay.

We have to say how many copies of Sir R. Lethbridge's book are required. 2 copies may be ordered, 1 for His Highness & 1 for the Dewan
Price Rs: 25/- per copy

His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, G.C.S.I.

His Highness Chamarajen Wadier Bahadur, Maharaja of Mysore, was born on the 22nd February 1863 and was adopted by the late Maharaja, His Highness Krishnaraj Wadier Bahadur, G.C.S.I. His Highness wa installed on the throne on the 23rd September 1868. The administration of the State, which had been in the hands of the British Government since 1831, was transferred to His Highness on the 25th March 1881. His Highness was created a Grand Commander of the most Escalted Order of the Star of India on 24 May 1884.

His Highness married

G. M. 24 91

Jan. 18. 1892

H.E. The Dewan of Mysore

Bangalore

My dear Sir:

I arrived in Bombay, with my son as my Private Secretary, by the S.S. Carthage last Monday week, and have been stopping here with my old friends & neighbours, Lord and Lady Harris. Tonight we are going on to Allahabad en route to Calcutta - whence after a ten days' stay, we shall take the steamer to Madras en route for Bangalore. I am very

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE

(EDITOR OF 'THE INDIAN IMPERIAL BOOK OF DIGNITIES')

Presents his compliments to H.E. The Dewan Mysore, Bangalore

and begs to be favoured with such particulars, similar to those given in the enclosed specimens, as His Excellency may desire to have inserted under his name in the proper place in the forthcoming edition of this great work. The letter containing these particulars should be addressed

Sir ROPER LETHBRIDGE, K.C.I.E.,

c/o Messrs. King, King, & Co.,

BOMBAY,

and should reach that address, if possible, not later than February 28, 1892. The Editor will endeavour to use the particulars thus furnished to him, so far as may be compatible with the general plan of the work; and it is intended that revised editions shall appear at reasonable intervals, so that the information thus given should be always fairly up to date.

The price to Subscribers will be Twenty-five Rupees. Order Forms are enclosed herewith, and should be filled up and sent to the Editor under the same cover with the particulars, together with cheques or postal orders for the amount, made payable to Messrs. KING, KING, & Co., account *Book of Dignities.*

[SPENCER.]

LANSDOWNE, MARQUESS OF. (Fitzmaurice.)

HENRY CHARLES KEITH FITZMAURICE 5th Marquess, *G.M.S.I.*, *G.M.I.E.*, *b.* Jan. 14th, 1845; *s.* 1866; ed. at Eton and at Balliol Coll., Oxford (M.A. 1884. Hon. D.C.L. 1888, Hon. LL.D. McGill Univ., Canada, 1884); was a Commr. of Exchequer of Great Britain and of Treasury of Ireland 1868-72, Under Sec. of State for War 1872-4, Under Sec. for India in 1880, and sometime Capt. Wilts Yeo. Cav.; is a J.P. for Wilts; was Gov.-Gen. of Canada and Com. in Ch. of Prince Edward Island 1883-8, since when he has been Viceroy of India: *m.* 1869, Lady Maud Evelyn Hamilton, *C.I.*, dau. of 1st Duke of Abercorn, K.G., and has issue.

Arms,—Quarterly; 1st and 4th, ermine, on a bend azure, a magnetic needle pointing to the polar star or, *Petty*; 2nd and 3rd, argent, a saltire gules, and a chief ermine, *Fitzmaurice*. **Crests.** 1st, a bee-hive beset with bees, volante, all proper; 2nd, a sagittary passant proper. **Supporters,**—Two pegasi ermine, winged, bridled, and unguled, or, and each charged on the breast with a fleur-de-lis gules.

Official Residence,—Government House, Calcutta. *Seats,*—Bowood Park, Calne; Derreen, Kenmare, co. Kerry. *Town Residence,*—54 Berkeley Square, W. *Clubs,*—White's, Brooks's, Travellers', Turf, Marlborough, Reform, Devonshire, Hurlingham.

SONS LIVING.

HENRY WILLIAM EDMOND (*Earl of Kerry*), *b.* Jan. 14th, 1872.
Lord Charles George Francis, *b.* 1874.

BROTHER LIVING.

Lord Edmond George, *b.* 1846; ed. at Eton and at Trin. Coll., Camb. (B.A. 1st class Classics 1868, M.A. 1872): Bar. Lincoln's Inn 1871; is Vice-Chm. of Wilts County Council (Councillor for Bremhill and Calne Div.), and 2nd Chm. of Quarter Sessions of that co.; sat as M.P. for Calne (*L.*) 1868-85; was H.M.'s Commr. (1880) for organising the European Provinces of Turkey under Treaty of Berlin, 2nd British Plen. at London Conference on Navigation of the Danube 1883, and Under Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs 1882-5; *m.* 1889, Caroline, dau. of William John FitzGerald, Esq., of The Maples, Litchfield, Connecticut, and 51 Fifth Avenue, New York, U.S.A. *Residence,*—12 Arlington Street, S.W. *Clubs,*—New University, Brooks's.

COLLATERAL BRANCHES LIVING.

Issue of the late William Thomas (*Earl of Kerry*), M.P., el. son of 3rd Marquess, *b.* 1811, *d.* 1856: *m.* 1834, Lady Augusta Lavinia Priscilla Ponsonby (ante), who *m.* 2ndly, 1845, the Hon. Charles A. Gore, brother of 4th Earl of Arran.

Lady Mary, *b.* 1835: *m.* 1860, Lieut.-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Percy Egerton Herbert, K.C.B., M.P., who *d.* 1876, son of 2nd Earl Powis. *Residence,*—Styche, Market Drayton, Salop.

The Earl of Orkney is descended from the Hon. Thomas Fitzmaurice (son of 1st Earl of Shelburne and brother of 1st Marquess of Lansdowne), he having married Mary (in her own right) Countess of Orkney.

PREDECESSORS.—[1] THOMAS FitzMaurice; cr. *Baron of Kerry and Lixnaw* (peerage of Ireland); *d.* 1280; *s.* by his son [2] MAURICE, 2nd Baron; sat in Parliament at Dublin 1295; *d.* 1303; *s.* by his son [3] NICHOLAS, 3rd

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[*Precedence.*]

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G.M. 24-91

Replied

Madras.
Dec. 15. 1892

My dear Sir.

I arrived here with my son, Lieut. Lethbridge of the 5th. Goorkhas, last night – and on Thursday night next am going on to Hyderabad: and thence after about a week, to Bellary and Guntakul, where His Excellency the Governor has very kindly arranged that I should see some of the Relief

4

GM 14-91

Received 7.3.92

THE RESIDENCY MYSORE

Bangalore
6/3/92

SCS

My dear Dewan

Sir Andrew Clarke
has wrote to me that
Sir Roper Lethbridge where
I shall be in session to pay
his respects to H.H. the
Maharajah and also
officials the Kolar
Gold fields. He writes me

Gm 24 91

6 March 92

My dear Sir

I enclose to-day's
Herald is Monday; before
I have "Evening", I
enclose that to Benedict
& Sir Peter Lethbridge
with which I'd like.

I understand &c &c.

Yours truly

Carlton Club
Pall Mall
London S.W.

Augt. 23rd., 1892

H.E. The Dewan of Mysore.

My dear Sir.

I have by this mail sent the amount of my year's rent for my Gold Mining block at Gollarhalli to the Deputy Commissioner of Hass. I should have sent it before only I have been waiting t obtain written confirmation of kind promise you made me at Bangalore last March, that yo

extend the time for development from June 1892 to June 1894. I have not yet received Mrs; and you kindly have it sent to me by return of post, as I am in hope of being able to float the Company in September or October immediately after the holidays.

I told Lady Lethbridge of your very kind and graceful promise to send her a piece of the splendid ancient Stone carving from Halebid — & she begs me to thank your Excellency, & to say that her ladyship will have the Stone-carving set up in the grounds of our house at

Lynsted in Kent, whether
return on October 10th.

I am very busy preparing to brin
out my Golden Book of India. I
enclose you a proof (private) of the
article that will appear on Sir
Asman Jah, Prime Minister of the Deccan
and will be very glad if your
Excellency will send me the materials
for a similar account of your life.

I also enclose a page from the
introduction, in which I make reference
to His Highness the Maharaja. I
am sending His Highness a copy
of this page; and should be glad
hear from you that he approves
the reference.

The papers that went out to
India by last mail will have told

you that I am to stand at the next
election for a Kentish constituency.
results of the recent elections have
entirely justified my own forecast, by
means of which I determined to stand
for the next election instead of this
one: for this Parliament cannot from
not longer than a few months - during
which period it will do nothing but m
measures, & will not look at Indian affa
By being free during these few months, I
shall not only be able to complete my
Golden Book (in which as you know the
Majesty the Queen takes a great interest,
but I shall also be able to make furth
certain of my successful election in
May or June.

I will write to Your Excellency in a
week or two about the Railway from
Erode to Mysore & Bangalore - which I
hope His Highness's Government will g
into my hands, as I am confident of be
able to mature a successful scheme for it.
Hoping to hear soon from Your Excellency I remain
Your Excellency's
Obedient Servant
Roper Lethbridge

the leopards, and the *fleur-de-lys* of the more elaborate and artificial coat-armour of the West. The gold and silver flowers on the white flag of the Nizam, the red oriflammme of the "Sun of the Hindus". (His Highness the Mahárańá of Udaipur), the falcon of Marwar, the Gangetic dolphin of Darbhanga, the white and green stripes of the late Sir Salar Jung, and many other hereditary devices and emblems, have long been and still are familiar in India. But there seems to be no authority by whom the use of such emblems is directed or controlled; nor has the Government of India ever had the prudence to avail itself of the rich store of revenue that might easily, and indeed (from the historical and genealogical point of view) usefully, be derived from the fees and duties to be derived from the extended use of armorial bearings.

It is hoped that the publication of this work may have some influence in inducing the Government of India to establish that very necessary institution, a Herald's College or Chancery of Dignities, in connection with its Political Department.

2.—Method of Arrangement.

After much thought and deliberation, it has been determined that, at least for this first edition of *The Golden Book*—which in many respects must necessarily have something of the nature of an experiment—the arrangement of the work shall be simply alphabetical. In future editions it is possible that the volume may be divided into separate parts, distinguishing between Ruling Princes on the one hand, and Dignitaries and Titled Personages of British India on the other—or possibly distinguishing between Territorial Titles and others. But the difficulties of classification would be exceedingly great in a large number of cases, and any attempt in that direction would certainly greatly delay the appearance of the work. And after all, even the most careful and accurate classification would, for practical purposes, be of very little use; for, as the next section of this Introduction will show, there is at present no strict gradation of titles—and of some titles the relative values, strange as this may seem, are different in different parts of India.

In India itself, the relative social importance of the various Dignitaries included in this work are well known, and any attempt further closely to define precedence would be an invidious as well as unnecessary task.

For European readers it may perhaps be sufficient to give very rough and general analogies from our European system. For instance, the relative position of such potentates as the Nizam of the Deccan or the Mahárájá of Mysore to the Indian Empire may not unfitly be compared with that of the King of Saxony to the German Empire. The hereditary Mahárájás, Rájás, and Nawábs of British India occupy a position very similar to that of the British Peerage at home; while the holders of the lower titles may be compared with our Knights Bachelors, and the Knights and Companions of the Military Orders. Among the ruling chiefs, their comparative position and importance may also be estimated by observing the area and population of

their respective States, as compared with the smaller Kingdoms and Principalities of Central Europe.

See Introduction, Eg. &c.

3.—Indian Titles: General.

A list of one hundred and ninety-six different titles known to the Government of India has been compiled in the Indian Foreign Office. Even this long list can hardly be regarded as exhaustive, for it does not include many dynastic appellations which have come to be regarded in the light of titles, such as *Gaekwár*, the dynastic name of the Mahárájás of Baroda; *Sindhia*, that of the Mahárájás of Gwalior; *Holkar*, that of the Mahárájás of Indore. Nor does it include such titles as that of *Yuvaráj* or *Jubaráj* (Youthful Raja), often applied (as lately in Manipur) to the heir to the Ráj. And it is of course exclusive of the Military Orders of Knighthood.

The majority of these titles are Hindu (derived chiefly from the Sanskrit language) or Muhammadan (derived chiefly from the Persian). The Burmese titles, though lengthy, are few in number; while still fewer are Arakanese (or Magh), Thibetan, Afghan, Baluch, Somáli, etc. Two distinguished Parsi families have received the English title of Baronet; while one Madras family, the descendants of the old Nawábs of the Carnatic, has the English title of "Prince of Arcot," called also the "Amir-i-Arcot." The title of Prince is also often given by courtesy as the English rendering of the title of "Sháhzada," conferred by Her Majesty the Empress on certain descendants of the Tippoo dynasty of Mysore, of the old kings of Oudh, and of former Amirs of Afghanistan.

Some Indian titles are personal; others have been recognised by Her Majesty as hereditary. It is intended in this work to distinguish those which are hereditary from those which are personal.

In the list of one hundred and ninety-six titles mentioned above (which is given below, in section 5 of this Introduction, with a glossary of their meanings where known), some are specific titles, analogous to the English "Duke," "Earl," etc; such are *Mahárájá*, *Rájá*, *Nawáb*. Some are descriptive titles, somewhat analogous to the "Defender of the Faith" borne by our Gracious Sovereign; such are *Shamsher Jang* ("The Sword of War"), a title borne by His Highness the Mahárájá of Travancore, and *Fath Jang*, one of the many titles borne by His Highness the Nizam of the Deccan. Titles of the latter form are generally confined to a single personage or dynasty; but a few are common to more than one State, as *Lokendra* ("Protector of the World"), borne by the Chiefs of Dholpur and Datia.

4.—Indian Titles: Ruling Chiefs.

The normal or typical title of Chiefs or Nobles of Hindu descent is *Rájá* (in the feminine *Ráni*), or some of its numerous kindred forms. Of the latter the more important are *Ráná*, *Ráo*, *Rávul*, *Rávat*, *Rai*. To these are added,

ASMAN JAH BAHADUR, *His Excellency the Nawáb Sir, K.C.I.E.*

Prime Minister of the Deccan.

Born in 1839. Is great-grandson of Mir Nizám-ud-din Khán, the second Nizám of the Deccan; and one of the three Premier Nobles of the Hyderabad State, known as the illustrious *Shamsiya* family. His Excellency's family name is Muhammad Mazahr-ud-din Khán, and his full titles are Rafath Jang, Bashir-ud-daula, Umdath-ul-Mulk, Azam-ul-Umara, Amir-i-Akbar, Asmán Jáh Bahádur. The Begam Bashir-un-Nissa Sahiba, daughter of the second Nizám, was married to the Nawáb Tej Jang, Shams-ul-Umara, Amir-i-Kabir; and the sons of this royal marriage were the Nawáb Muhammad Sultán-ud-din Khán Sabkat Jang, Bashir-ul-Mulk (father of His Excellency), and the Nawáb Muhammad Rafi-ud-din Khán Umdat-ul-Mulk. The former died before his father. The latter succeeded to the titles of Shams-ul-Umara, Amir-i-Kabir; and in 1869, on the death of His Highness the Nizám Afzul-ud-daula, became Co-Regent of Hyderabad with the late Sir Salar Jang, in consequence of the minority of His Highness the present Nizám. Under the Regency the present Prime Minister held the important office of Minister of Justice, as it was considered essential that at such a time that post should be occupied by one of the highest nobles of the State; and in 1875, when the late Sir Salar Jang was absent in Europe, His Excellency, in conjunction with another nobleman, acted as Prime Minister and Regent, and received the thanks of the Government of India for the skill and ability displayed in this exalted capacity. On subsequent occasions also he occasionally acted for the late Prime Minister during the absence of the latter from Hyderabad. With his late brother he acted as the representative of his uncle, the then Co-Regent, on the occasion of the reception of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at Bombay; and he also accompanied H.H. the Nizám to the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi in 1877, and received the Delhi Medal. In 1877 the Amir-i-Kabir died, and in 1883, on the death of Sir Salar Jang, the Nawáb became a member of the Council of Regency, and acted as administrator of the State during the visit of His Highness the Nizám and the two administrators later in the same year. In 1887 he was deputed by His Highness as his representative in London on the auspicious occasion of the Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty's reign, and maintained the dignity of his illustrious kinsman's position, as First Prince of the Empire, with an ability and liberality that left nothing to be desired. His Excellency had the honour of being personally presented to Her Majesty the Empress at Windsor Castle. Before his return to the Deccan he was chosen by His Highness for the highest post in the State, that of Prime Minister; and in this great and arduous office, his conspicuous success has gained the hearty approval of His Highness, and the congratulations of the whole world. With the loyal and brotherly co-operation of his distinguished kinsman, His Excellency the Vikar-ul-Umara (also one of the three Premier Nobles of the State), and all the most able statesman of Hyderabad, he has raised the Government of His Highness the Nizám's territories to the highest state of efficiency and enlightenment. On the auspicious occasion of the celebration of the Jubilee of the reign of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress in 1887, he was created a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire; and the speech of the British Resident, when investing him with the insignia on

that occasion, bore ample testimony to the appreciation of the Imperial Government. Similar sentiments were expressed by the late Viceroy of India, Lord Dufferin, on the occasion of Sir Asman Jah's visit to Calcutta in 1888.

Sir Asman Jah, like his noble kinsman, the Vikár-ul-Umara, is famous for his unbounded hospitality, for his proficiency as a sportsman, and in other accomplishments of social life; and both these noblemen, like their kinsman Sir Khurshid Jah, K.C.I.E., have shared the fortune of their ancestor the Nawáb Tej Jang Shams-ul-Umara Amir-i-Kabir, in allying themselves by marriage with Princesses of the Royal House of Hyderabad.

Residences.—Bashir Bagh, Hyderabad; Sarurnagar, Hyderabad; Johánnuma, Hyderabad.

BARODA, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SAYAJI RAO II., G.C.S.I., *Mahárájá Gaekwár of.*

A Ruling Chief, and one of the Premier Princes of the Empire.

Born 1865; succeeded to the *gadi* on the 27th May 1875. The Gaekwar's full titles are—His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-Inglishia Mahárájá Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar Sena Khas Khel Shamsher Bahadur, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He is the descendant of the famous Mahratta leader, Damaji Gaekwar, who obtained from the Shahu Rájá of Satara the title of Shamsher Bahadur for his bravery at the battle of Ballapur, fought against the Imperial forces of Delhi at the close of the 18th century. Damaji Gaekwar died in 1721, and was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son Pilaji Gaekwar, who obtained from the Shahu Rájá the additional title of Sena Khas Khel (see Introduction, § 9) on the conclusion of the wars with the Peshwa. Pilaji was assassinated in 1731, and was succeeded by his son Damaji II.; who, during a period of about forty years of almost incessant warfare, played a most prominent part in the history of India, and firmly established the Gaekwari power throughout Gujarát and the neighbouring districts of Western India. In 1732, the same year in which his father was murdered by a Mughal emissary, he reconquered the capital of Gujarát, Baroda, from the Mughal Viceroy; and that city has been the capital of the Gaekwars ever since. He commanded a division at the great and decisive battle of Pánipat in 1761. He invaded Káthiáwár, and forced many of its princes to pay him tribute; he conquered the ancient city of Anhalwára Patan, and also Ahmadabad, the old capital of Gujarát. After his death, his two sons Govind Rao and Fatheh Singh became Gaekwars in succession; and the latter was succeeded by Ananda Rao, a son of Govind Rao Gaekwar. In 1803 a Treaty was concluded with the British Power under which a British Resident was appointed to the Court of Baroda, and provision was made for the maintenance of a strong subsidiary force. Ananda Rao was succeeded by Sayaji Rao I., whose reign was long and on the whole prosperous; and he was followed by three of his sons in turn, Ganpat Rao Gaekwar, Khande Rao Gaekwar, and Mulhar Rao Gaekwar. His Highness Khande Rao Gaekwar rendered loyal service to the Government at the time of the Mutiny. But the rule of his successor was disgraced by the most shameful misgovernment; and it terminated in his deposition under painful circumstances. After these misfortunes, the Paramount Power exercised the greatest care and diligence in seeking out, from among the scions of the Gaekwáre family and the descendant of Pilaji, a successor to the *gadi*, who should be in every way well-fitted to discharge the duties of that exalted station. Their care has been amply rewarded; for, by the consent of the whole world, it would be impossible to find a ruler more devoted to the welfare of his subjects, or one better qualified to do credit to the Imperial choice, than His Highness the present Mahárájá Gaekwár, who was adopted by Her Highness the Mahárani Jamná Bái, the widowed consort of Khande Rao Gaekwar—and installed by the Agent of the Governor-General, who invested him with a State Dress of Honour on the 27th May 1875.

The reign of the Mahárájá Gaekwár Sayaji II. has been one of amazing progress and prosperity. For His Highness himself, it has not been without

the deep shadows of domestic bereavement; for in April 1885 he lost his first wife, Her Highness the Mahárání Lakshmu Dái, niece of the Princess of Tanjore, whom he had married in 1880, and who had borne him three children—two daughters, who had died during the lifetime of their mother, and a son and heir named Fatheh Singh, who has happily survived. In December 1875 His Highness took as his second wife a Princess of the House of Dewas in Central India, and of this marriage there has been issue a son.

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"Although your Highness, with characteristic modesty, has passed very lightly over the many excellent works of a like nature which have been constructed under your auspices, all who are inhabitants of this place know that, thanks to the intelligent energy which has been exhibited by their ruler, few cities and few states have ever made greater progress in everything which tends to improve the social condition of their inhabitants than the state and city over which your Highness so auspiciously and benevolently rules. The air of universal prosperity which characterises your capital and district, which surrounds the happy and contented appearance of your people, are all marks of conscientious and intelligent administration, which have met my eye on every side; the noble buildings which are rising in all directions under your Highness's auspices, and amply generous provision which you have made both for the needs and gratification of your people, have confirmed me in the opinion which I had already reason to entertain, that in your Highness India possesses one of the most promising, high-minded, and wise rulers with which she has been ever blessed. It is difficult to convey in words the satisfaction which a Viceroy experiences at being able to arrive at such a conclusion in regard to one of the most influential and important of Her Majesty's feudatory princes. In your Highness I feel the Queen-Empress possesses indeed the noble *arkan-i-dawlut*, a firm and trusted pillar of

their respective States, as compared with the smaller Kingdoms and Principalities of Central Europe.

3.—Indian Titles: General.

A list of one hundred and ninety-six different titles known to the Government of India has been compiled in the Indian Foreign Office. Even this long list can hardly be regarded as exhaustive, for it does not include many dynastic appellations which have come to be regarded in the light of titles, such as *Gaekwár*, the dynastic name of the Mahárájás of Baroda; *Sindhia*, that of the Mahárájás of Gwalior; *Holkar*, that of the Mahárájás of Indore. Nor does it include such titles as that of *Yuvaráj* or *Jubaráj* (Youthful Raja), often applied (as lately in Manipur) to the heir to the Ráj. And it is of course exclusive of the Military Orders of Knighthood.

The majority of these titles are Hindu (derived chiefly from the Sanskrit language) or Muhammadan (derived chiefly from the Persian). The Burmese titles, though lengthy, are few in number; while still fewer are Arakanese (or Magh), Thibetan, Afghan, Baluch, Somáli, etc. Two distinguished Parsi families have received the English title of Baronet; while one Madras family, the descendants of the old Nawábs of the Carnatic, has the English title of "Prince of Arcot," called also the "Amir-i-Arcot." The title of Prince is also often given by courtesy as the English rendering of the title of "Sháhzáda," conferred by Her Majesty the Empress on certain descendants of the Tippoo dynasty of Mysore, of the old kings of Oudh, and of former Amirs of Afghanistan.

Some Indian titles are personal; others have been recognised by Her Majesty as hereditary. It is intended in this work to distinguish those which are hereditary from those which are personal.

In the list of one hundred and ninety-six titles mentioned above (which is given below, in section 9 of this Introduction, with a glossary of their meanings where known), some are specific titles, analogous to the English "Duke," "Earl," etc; such are *Mahárájá*, *Rájá*, *Nawáb*. Some are descriptive titles, somewhat analogous to the "Defender of the Faith" borne by our Gracious Sovereign; such are *Shamsher Jang* ("The Sword of War"), a title borne by His Highness the Mahárájá of Travancore, and *Fath Jang*, one of the many titles borne by His Highness the Nizam of the Deccan. Titles of the latter form are generally confined to a single personage or dynasty; but a few are common to more than one State, as *Lokendra* ("Protector of the World"), borne by the Chiefs of Dholpur and Datia.

4.—Indian Titles: Ruling Chiefs.

The normal or typical title of Chiefs or Nobles of Hindu descent is *Rájá* (in the feminine *Ráni*), or some of its numerous kindred forms. Of the latter the more important are *Ráná*, *Ráo*, *Ráwal*, *Ráwat*, *Rai*. To these are added,

the leopards, and the *fleur-de-lys* of the more elaborate and artificial coat-armour of the West. The gold and silver flowers on the white flag of the Nizam, the red oriflamme of the "Sun of the Hindus" (His Highness the Maháráná of Udaipur), the falcon of Marwar, the Gangetic dolphin of Darbhanga, the white and green stripes of the late Sir Salar Jung, and many other hereditary devices and emblems, have long been and still are familiar in India. But there seems to be no authority by whom the use of such emblems is directed or controlled; nor has the Government of India ever had the prudence to avail itself of the rich store of revenue that might easily, and indeed (from the historical and genealogical point of view) usefully be derived from the fees and duties to be derived from the extended use of armorial bearings.

It is hoped that the publication of this work may have some influence in inducing the Government of India to establish that very necessary institution, a Herald's College or Chancery of Dignities, in connection with its Political Department.

2.—Method of Arrangement.

After much thought and deliberation, it has been determined that, at least for this first edition of *The Golden Book*—which in many respects must necessarily have something of the nature of an experiment—the arrangement of the work shall be simply alphabetical. In future editions it is possible that the volume may be divided into separate parts, distinguishing between Ruling Princes on the one hand, and Dignitaries and Titled Personages of British India on the other—or possibly distinguishing between Territorial Titles and others. But the difficulties of classification would be exceedingly great in a large number of cases, and any attempt in that direction would certainly greatly delay the appearance of the work. And after all, even the most careful and accurate classification would, for practical purposes, be of very little use; for, as the next section of this Introduction will show, there is at present no strict gradation of titles—and of some titles the relative values, strange as this may seem, are different in different parts of India.

In India itself, the relative social importance of the various Dignitaries included in this work are well known, and any attempt further closely to define precedence would be an invidious as well as unnecessary task.

For European readers it may perhaps be sufficient to give very rough and general analogies from our European system. For instance, the relative position of such potentates as the Nizam of the Deccan or the Mahárájá of Mysore to the Indian Empire may not unfitly be compared with that of the King of Saxony to the German Empire. The hereditary Mahárájás, Rájás, and Nawábs of British India occupy a position very similar to that of the British Peerage at home; while the holders of the lower titles may be compared with our Knights Bachelors, and the Knights and Companions of the Military Orders. Among the ruling chiefs, their comparative position and importance may also be estimated by observing the area and population of

BARODA, HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA SAYAJI RAO II., G.C.S.I., *Mahárájá Gaekwár of.*

A Ruling Chief, and one of the Premier Princes of the Empire.

Born 1865; succeeded to the *gadi* on the 27th May 1875. The Gaekwar's full titles are—His Highness Farzand-i-Khas-i-Daulat-Inglishia Mahárájá Sir Sayaji Rao Gaekwar Sena Khas Khel Shamsher Bahadur, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. He is the descendant of the famous Mahratta leader, Damaji Gaekwar, who obtained from the Shahu Rájá of Satara the title of Shamsher Bahadur for his bravery at the battle of Ballapur, fought against the Imperial forces of Delhi at the close of the 18th century. Damaji Gaekwar died in 1721, and was succeeded by his nephew and adopted son Pilaji Gaekwar, who obtained from the Shahu Rájá the additional title of Sena Khas Khel (see Introduction, § 9) on the conclusion of the wars with the Peshwa. Pilaji was assassinated in 1731, and was succeeded by his son Damaji II.; who, during a period of about forty years of almost incessant warfare, played a most prominent part in the history of India, and firmly established the Gaekwari power throughout Gujarát and the neighbouring districts of Western India. In 1732, the same year in which his father was murdered by a Mughal emissary, he reconquered the capital of Gujarát, Baroda, from the Mughal Viceroy; and that city has been the capital of the Gaekwars ever since. He commanded a division at the great and decisive battle of Pánipat in 1761. He invaded Káthiáwár, and forced many of its princes to pay him tribute; he conquered the ancient city of Anhalwára Patan, and also Ahmadabad, the old capital of Gujarát. After his death, his two sons Govind Rao and Fatheh Singh became Gaekwars in succession; and the latter was succeeded by Ananda Rao, a son of Govind Rao Gaekwar. In 1803 a Treaty was concluded with the British Power under which a British Resident was appointed to the Court of Baroda, and provision was made for the maintenance of a strong subsidiary force. Ananda Rao was succeeded by Sayaji Rao I., whose reign was long and on the whole prosperous; and he was followed by three of his sons in turn, Ganpat Rao Gaekwar, Khande Rao Gaekwar, and Mulhar Rao Gaekwar. His Highness Khande Rao Gaekwar rendered loyal service to the Government at the time of the Mutiny. But the rule of his successor was disgraced by the most shameful misgovernment; and it terminated in his deposition under painful circumstances. After these misfortunes, the Paramount Power exercised the greatest care and diligence in seeking out, from among the scions of the Gaekwáre family and the descendant of Pilaji, a successor to the *gadi*, who should be in every way well-fitted to discharge the duties of that exalted station. Their care has been amply rewarded; for, by the consent of the whole world, it would be impossible to find a ruler more devoted to the welfare of his subjects, or one better qualified to do credit to the Imperial choice, than His Highness the present Mahárájá Gaekwár, who was adopted by Her Highness the Maháráni Jamná Bái, the widowed consort of Khande Rao Gaekwar—and installed by the Agent of the Governor-General, who invested him with a State Dress of Honour on the 27th May 1875.

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the deep shadows of domestic bereavement; for in April 1885 he lost his first wife, Her Highness the Maháráni Lakshmu Dái, niece of the Prince of Tanjore, whom he had married in 1880, and who had borne him three children—two daughters, who had died during the lifetime of their mother, and a son and heir named Fateh Singh, who has happily survived. In December 1875 His Highness took as his second wife a Princess of the House of Dewas in Central India, and of this marriage there has been issue a son.

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state, and that the Indian Government is entitled to regard you as a sympathetic and worthy coadjutor in its great work of advancing the general happiness and prosperity of the inhabitants of Hindustan. Believe me, Maharaja, there is no object dearer to my heart than to acquire the confidence and goodwill of the princes of India, to make them feel with what kindly feelings I regard them, how anxious I am in respect to their rights, to maintain their dignity, to add to their consideration and *izzat*; but it becomes ten times easier to do this, and is a more perfect labour of love, when the conduct of a native ruler is so worthy of praise and admiration as your own."

The State is one of the largest, richest, most populous, and most advanced in India. It contains an area of 8570 square miles. Its population is about 2,185,005, chiefly Hindus; but there are 174,980 Muhammadans, 46,718 Jains, and 8118 Parsis. The revenue of the State is about Rs. 15,300,000 per annum (at par £1,530,000). The Mahárájá Gaekwár maintains a military force of 3562 cavalry and 4988 infantry, with 38 guns. His Highness is entitled to a salute of 21 guns. The family colour is red.

Residence.—Baroda, Western India.

NOTICE.

THE GOLDEN BOOK OF INDIA.

EDITED BY

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE, K.C.I.E.

PUBLISHED BY

MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.

THIS work will be ready for delivery early in January next. All orders for Advertisements must be sent, not later than November 30th, to MACMILLAN & Co.'s representative, JOHN A. STAGG, 18, PARSEE BAZAR STREET, BOMBAY; from whom all information as to terms, &c., can be obtained.

Orders for the "Golden Book of India" should be registered at the Principal Book-sellers in India.

(*Reprint from Bombay Gazette of 26th October* 1892.)

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE'S "Golden Book of the Indian Empire"—an Indian Imperial Book of Dignities—is progressing towards completion, and will be ready for publication at the close of the year. It is strange that India, the land of dignitaries par excellence, has no work analogous to the Almanach de Gotha, Burke's Peerage, or Debrett, which in one form or another give useful and interesting information respecting ruling houses, illustrious families, and distinguished personages. It is the aim of Sir Roper to fill the void, and the measure of success already achieved shows that he has turned to profitable account the experience obtained when editing the articles on "The Territorial Aristocracy of Bengal," which appeared in the *Calcutta Review*, and compiling the accounts of the Native States which form part of the *Imperial Gazetteer of India*. The work does not lay claim to any official authority, but the information is in every case attained at first hand, and from authentic sources. There is unfortunately no Herald's College in India for recording and certifying honours and titles, and controlling their devolution. All that has been done in this direction is the work of the Foreign Department of the Government of India, which has charge of the relations of the Paramount Power with the Princes and Feudatories of India. In 1877 there was a question of creating a Chancery of Dignities as a part of the machinery of the newly-proclaimed Empire; but the project was postponed *sine die*. In India titles and honours are officially declared to be derived from three sources—Her Imperial Majesty the

enable the Government to deal with questions of descent affecting claims to principalities, and to the titles conferred by Government. But there is no machinery for settling cases of disputed right to titles claimed by right of descent from former dynasties, or held by long prescription. There are said to be hundreds of families in this position in Bengal alone upon whose claims the Government hesitate to pronounce, and a great deal of injustice often results from this hesitation which is the results from the absence of a department for dealing with such questions as the Foreign Department deals with them when political interests are involved. Sir Roper Lethbridge hopes that the publication of "The Golden Book of India" may enable the Government of India to see its way to the establishment of a Herald's College or a Chancery of Dignities, for the settlement of questions which affect the status of the descendents of ancient Indian royal and noble families and the nobility of the Native States. The arrangement of the book will be at all events for the first edition alphabetical; subsequently a scientific system of classification will probably be adopted. Every ruling Prince ; every personage of title ; every *decoré*, will have a place in "The Indian Golden Book," which is thus guaranteed beforehand a large circulation. The convenience, not to say the necessity for authoritative work on Indian dignities, may be understood from the fact that one hundred and ninety-six titles recognised by the Government of India are on the Foreign Office list. This list is far from being exhaustive, seeing that it does not contain the well-known dynastic appellations of the Gaekwar, the Holkar, Scindhia, or the title Jubraj—the Youthful Rajah—given to Heirs-Apparent. The majority of the titles are either Hindu, derived from the Sanskrit, or Mahomedan, from Persian. But there is a charming variety of others, Burmese, Thibetan, Afghan, Baluch, and Somali. Jam is of Baluch origin ; there are two Jams ; one in Baluchistan and the other, nearer to us, in Kattyawar. A Chief in the Himalayas, is the Nono of Spiti—a title which Mr. W. Gilbert should make a note of for operatic purposes. Some titles are as voluminous as distinguished as for instance that of the Chief of Karakot-A-Son-Emblematical-of-the-good-Auspices-of-Her Majesty-the-Empress-of-India," a title which in Persian leaves the Burmese "Ahmudan-Gaung-Tazeik-Ya-Min," simply nowhere. Some of the most illustrious are, it is true, of quite Roman brevity ; as for instance "Fath Jang" the "Victorious in War" of the Nizam ; "Indar"—Indra, the Lord of Thunder—the designation of the Hindu Maharajah of Kashmir. The publishers, Messrs. Macmillan and Co., London, are sparing no efforts to make the first issue of the Indian Golden Book, which will tell India and England about the innumerable possessors of these distinctions, an *edition de luxe*.

appears in the English Press on this very important matter.

Meanwhile, I should feel very much obliged if Your Excellency would, with the sanction of H.H. the Maharaja, decide to guarantee the proposed Railway from Betur Erode, & Negroor, Hassan, Arsikere, & Bangalore, & to give the concession for its construction to the Company I represented when I visited Bangalore last March

NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

The question of railway development in th itive States of India is at the present time o reat practical importance in regard to th aterial progress of India. Up to the presen me the native Administrations have not show ay great energy in constructing railways within eir territories. But within the last few year veral Princes of the first rank have manifested desire in this direction, and to prove by so oing that they are anxious to place their sub cts in as favourable a position for purposes of ade as if they lived in British India. In order, owever, to carry out this purpose it was neces ry to come to an agreement upon certain prin ples between the supreme Government and the udatory States, and we regret to say that these inciples have not been found so easy of discovery id agreement as might have been thought. There no doubt that both sides are actuated by a sin re desire to do what is right, but the regrettable ct remains that there is a divergence of view tween the supreme Government and some of e most important native States on the question introducing railways into that portion of the eninsula subject to the feudatory Princes.

In the spring of the present year the Govern ent of India sent a circular letter on the sub ct of railways in native States to its Agents and esidents at the Courts of the different Princes, id it laid down therein two principles which ave not found ready acceptance, and which ave even excited considerable opposition. Those inciples are that, wherever any portion of the ojected railway passes through British terri y, the jurisdiction over the whole of the rail ay and its *employés* shall be ceded to the itish Government; and, secondly, that the ntrol of the line shall be surrendered whenever e Government of India may demand it. To th of these principles some of the chief itive States have taken exception. With re rd to the former, it is said, and the force of e argument is apparent, that in many cases here a State consists of detached fragments, e Baroda, for instance, it would mean that the ief who gave his treasure and influence for the nstruction of a railway would see his authority rtailed as the immediate consequence of its ing constructed. With regard to the latter inciple, native Ministers contend that the Go rnment of India should define beforehand the rcumstances under which it would require the ling Princes to surrender control of their rail ays, and not leave this important point vague id indefinite. It is gratifying to learn that in ery case the native States have expressed their illingness to place their railways under the ntrol of the Government of India in the event foreign invasion, but there is reason to fear at, unless the supreme Government meet the itive Governments in a friendly and conciliatory pirit, a long time must elapse before many such ilways come into existence.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.

The aggregate business transacted to-day at the Stock Market represents a fair average Saturday's work, the sales amounting to 39,000 shares. Nevertheless the tone has ruled dull, with the exception of a few pooled specialties in which manipulation has continued active. In this section Chicago Gas was one of the chief features. In the Railroad list there was a disposition early to liquidate long stock of Grangers, but this was compensated in other directions by increasing strength. Western Unions were conspicuous in this way, touching 90 on good investment buying. Readings and New Englands were also strong, the former advancing ¾ and the latter 1¾. The bank statement, although unfavourable, was ignored as a factor, as it is believed that the banks are shown in a somewhat weaker position than they really are in, inasmuch as the most recent heavy pension payments by the Treasury are not fully reflected. Silver is now regarded as a strong "bull" argument. The purchases of silver bullion here are now largely for account of commission house whose clients are thus anticipating favourable results of the conference shortly to meet. The close was firm at near the best, Wabash and Baltimore and Ohio stocks being the most salient features towards the finish. Compared with yesterday the changes are nearly all in favour of holders, but beyond the stocks mentioned they are quite insignificant.

In the money market very little business has occured, but rates are firm, both for call funds and for time money, at from 5 to 6 per cent., with good collateral. Foreign exchange continue steady with a good supply of commercial bills. The bank statement shows further contractions in all important items. The surplus reserve decreases $1,400,000 to $537,000, against $3,029,700 last year, and a deficiency of $340,000 two years ago.

Silver certificates have been active and very strong, closing 1¼c. higher on the day, the rise on the week amounting to 2¼c. The official stock here of the metal now amounts to 1,743,000oz., against 1,708,000 last week.

The leading interests in the Chicago Gas Company have informally decided to increase the next quarterly dividend ¼ per cent., making 1½ per cent., against the 1¼ per cent. paid quarterly since September, 1891.

The following earnings have been issued to-day for the first week of October :—C. C. C. and St. Louis, $350,000—increase, $52,000 for the month of August; Union Pacific system, gross, $4,075,230—increase, $246,594; net, $1,513,592—increase, $177,390.

The following items are taken from the current issue of the "Financial Chronicle" :—The gross earnings of 139 roads during the month of September show an increase of 2·90 per cent.; the gross earnings of 77 roads during the fourth week of September show an increase of 1·07 per cent.; the gross earnings of 80 roads during the first week of October show an increase of 4·20 per cent.

Following are the details of the weekly statement issued to-day by the New York Associated Banks, with comparisons :—

	This Week.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Loans and discounts	$459,330,000	$463,300,000	$405,351,300
Specie	71,780,000	71,910,000	78,800,000
Legal tender notes	45,662,000	48,135,000	38,113,000
Net deposits	468,130,000	472,420,000	413,139,600
Circulation	5,572,000	5,577,000	5,574,100
Reserve held	117,532,000	120,045,000	112,314,600
Legal reserve	117,045,000	118,105,000	103,284,900
Surplus reserve	537,000	1,940,000	9,029,700
Weekly clearings	632,910,000	774,120,000	724,264,000
Balances	34,712,000	44,158,000	37,452,000

EXCHANGE.	To-day.	Prev. day.
Call Money	5 to 6*	5 to 6
Exchange on London, sight	4·86¼	4·86
Do., Cable transfers	4·86¼	4·86¼
Do., 60 days' sight	4·84¾	4·84¾
Do., Berlin, short sight	95⅝	95⅝
Do., Paris, do.	5·17½	5·17½

SECURITIES.	Closing Prices Bid. To-day.	Closing Prices Bid. Prev. day.	Business Done. Highest.	Business Done. Lowest.	Sales of 100's of Shares.
NEW YORK.					
Silver (per oz.)	87	85¾	87⅛	87	120,0
U.S.A. 4 per Cent. Bonds	114¾	114¾	—	—	—
Atchison, Top., & S. Fe ..	33	33⅞	33¼	39	10
Do., 5 p.c. Income Bonds	59	59	—	—	—
Atlantic and Pacific ..	4⅛	4	—	—	—
Canada Southern	57¼	57½	—	—	—
Canadian Pacific	85¾	85	—	—	—
Central of New Jersey ..	130¼†	132	—	—	—

My Golden Book of India will be out in the first week of the New Year. I am giving the 1st place, in amplitude of detail &c, to three Princes equally — Their Highnesses the Nizam, the Maharaja of Mysore, & the Maharaja Gackwár of Baroda. For all these I have ample materials.

Will you kindly send me a memo. of the date of your Excellency's birth, & any other events that should be included in the notice relating